The Republican.

GEORGE B. GOODLANDER, Editor.

CLEARFIELD, PA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1879.

Reader, if you want to know what is going on in the business world, just read our advertising columns, the *Special* column in particular.

MAXIMS FOR THE DAY.

No man worthy the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in, or placed there by any fraud. — U. S. GRANT.

I could never have been reconciled to the elevation by the smallest aid of mine of a person, however respectable in private life, who must forever carry upon his brow the stamp of fraud first triumphant in American history. No subsequent action, however meritorious, can wash away the letters of that record. — CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

I would rather have the endorsement of a quarter of a million of the American people than that of the Louisiana Returning Board, or of the Commission which excluded the facts and decided the question on a technicality. — THOS. A. HENDRICKS.

Under the forms of law, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon disfranchisement of lawful voters, the false certificates of the returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of a commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a fraudulently-elected President. Let it not be understood that the fraud will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten. — ADDRESS OF DEMOCRATIC M. C.'s.

One hundred years of human depravity accumulated and concentrated into a climax of crime. Never again in five hundred years shall they have an opportunity to repeat the wrong. — DANIEL W. VOORHEES.

The country will not be surprised to hear of the repeal of the Constitutional amendments, now that both Houses are Democratic.—*Bellefonte Republican.*

Man, do keep your pants on, and don't expose yourself in that way!

Democratic papers are already calling on Congress to cut down the army. Are we to have another rebellion?—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

You dry up! You would never get into a fight on either side if there was a rebellion every nine days.

A Kentucky paper calls the lilac the Eli Perkins of flowers, because it puts forth buds and the next week comes a blizzard that would do credit to Pembina. It is evident that the lilac can lilac Eli.

We call the attention of our readers to the mean and false declaration made, through an interviewer, by ex-Senator Cameron, against ex-Gov. Bigler. The proof of the falsehood will be found elsewhere in this issue.

THANKS.—We are under obligations to ex-Congressman Mackey, for a number of valuable public documents. Hon. L. A. Mackey always remembered the printers during his Congressional career, and in his retirement from the House he has our best wishes for his future welfare.

THEY HAVE OUR SYMPATHY!—The "grand moral idea" venders throughout "the loyal North" have been highly incensed at the conduct of "the Confederate Brigadiers" at Washington. Why don't you flirt the bloody shirt more vigorously? Poor demagogues, but you die hard!

Congress, although in extra session since the 18th of March, has accomplished very little. But as soon as Speaker Randall gets his comittees placed, the work will begin, and by the 20th of April all the necessary legislation will be passed and the members ready to go home.

James Shields died in Allegheny City on Friday at the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor. It is stated that he was 103 years old, having been born in the county of Donegal, Ireland, in 1775. He fought with Robert Emmet until he was compelled to seek safety in flight, and afterward came to New York. He lived in Butler county, this State forty-eight years.

EX-CONGRESSMAN Williams, of Michigan, recently deceased, left an estate of only $3,897. He was a Major-General in the late war, a Congressman for two terms and a sound Democrat. He did not rake around for cash while in the Army and Congress, like the Ohio and Massachusetts patriots—Garfield and Butler, and other Generals, who belonged to the di—corps.

RATHER GREEDY. — Pennsylvania presented no less than three candidates for Speaker—Randall, Wright and Kelly—and had a candidate for Secretary of the Senate, as well as for Sergeant-at-Arms; And yet, the State has not voted for Democratic Electors since 1856—for Buchanan and Breckinridge—twenty three years ago.

It will soon be in order for the question involving the right of a State to secede from the Union to be made a topic of discussion in Congress by a fire-eater.—*Radical Exchanges.*

Poor fools! That topic was discussed on the battlefield for four years, and settled by brave men; and the man is either an ignoramus, or a pure sneak, who debates in the above style. The base insinuation comes from a wicked heart.

GODLY LABOR.—The Radical organs are now engaged in furnishing their bigoted readers with ghost stories about the "Confederate Brigadiers," since the Democrats have captured the Senate and House. It is on the same plan that the stupid mother attempts to frighten her babe into silence, by telling it, that "there is a boogy in the cellar," and if you do not " 'top tying I'll put you down dare."

RADICAL EMBELLISHMENTS. — The Wallace committee, which has been in session in Philadelphia during the past week, interviewing the Marshal and Supervisor business in that city, on election day, puts the Radicals completely on the rack. The most enthusiastic member of the party is compelled to bow his head in shame, because of the revelations. Murderers, thieves and vagabonds, black and white, by the hundred, made United States Marshals at $10, for handing out Radical tickets on election day and frightening honest men away from the polls, and the United States Treasury drawn upon for the bills.

THE BUTLERS AND THE CAMERONS.

THE PROTEST AGAINST CAMERON IN 1857—WHAT BUTLER, BIGLER AND OTHERS DID.

Special Correspondence of the Phila. Times.

CLEARFIELD, PA., March 13, '79.

I notice in the *Sunday Times* of March 2d, your Washington correspondent, H. J. R., relates an interview with Hon. Simon Cameron, in which the father attempts to justify Don's treachery to his party friends in voting for Butler, of South Carolina. He says:

"The vote of Don the other day was purely on personal grounds. The father of the present Senator Butler was in the Senate when I was comparatively a young Senator. Bigler made use of some very mean language against me, and Butler got up and gave him a sound drubbing with his tongue, and told him to go back to Pennsylvania and wash his dirty linen, the Senate was no place for it. Well, I never forgot the kindness, and I supposed Don remembered it and wanted to help the son of the father who helped his own father. That is all the significance there is in Don's vote for Butler."

Governor Bigler, having retired from public life, honored and respected for the faithful performance of many public trusts, and especially esteemed as a man of habitual propriety, fairness, and even generosity, I was greatly surprised at this ready slang of Cameron. Anxious to see for myself what measure of provocation Governor Bigler had to depart from his usual propriety of speech, I have examined the record, and diligent search of the *Congressional Globe* has shown me that this apology of Cameron to his party for the treachery of Don is mainly fiction and falsehood. I regret to use such language, but no other terms will do justice to the case. The *Globe* shows no debate in the Senate between Butler, Bigler and Cameron, except that which grew out of Cameron's right to his seat on his credentials presented in 1857. All presumptions were fairly against Cameron, because the Democrats had a majority in the Legislature and were entitled to the Senator. Colonel John W. Forney was their nominee; but Cameron in some mysterous way seduced and carried off three of the members from the counties of York and Schuylkill (Lebo, Wagonseller and Mancer), and he was by their votes elected. The Democrats, believing that this result had been accomplished by corrupt influence, sent a communication to the United States Senate setting forth these circumstances and objecting to Cameron's right to the seat. This paper was presented to the Senate by Bigler without debate, and referred to the judiciary committee, of which Judge Butler was Chairman.

Butler held that the committee had no jurisdiction over the subject matter of the communication from the members of the State Legislature and reported in favor of Cameron's right to the seat. On the report arose all the debate that could give the slightest foundation for Cameron's ungracious statement about Bigler. The debate was mainly confined to Messrs. Butler, Benjamin and Pugh. What Bigler said was marked with moderation and propriety. He concurred with Butler in the committee's conclusions and their want of jurisdiction, but he had, whilst the subject was under debate, received a telegram from members of the Legislature informing him that they and others had sent him a communication bearing on the Cameron election and he made an earnest effort to have the subject postponed till the next day, that the Senate might see what this communication contained. Butler resisted this motion and urged the adoption of the committee's report, without casting one word of reproach upon Bigler, and uttered no unkind word toward him. He did say, however, of the members of the State Legislature that "if they had been dabbling in dirty water they should wash themselves before they came here." But he said no such things as to Bigler, and Cameron could not fail to know that the remark had no reference to Bigler. I would prefer to give you the words of the debate throughout, but it would occupy too much space. But investigation will satisfy any one of the accuracy of my statement, and how unjust and malicious are the words of Cameron toward Bigler, who was his colleague and his superior in every particular.

If the Republican party accept this explanation of Cameron as a satisfactory apology, I am content; but there is a widespread impression that Simon Cameron's gratitude to John J. Patterson for services in a more recent Senatorial contest had more to do with Don's vote than any action of Judge Butler in 1857, for since that vote we already see immunity guaranteed by South Carolina to John J. Patterson.

THE CURTIN-YOCUM CONTEST.—The taking of testimony in the Curtin-Yocum contest on the Yocum side closed Saturday; next ten days rebuttal is allowed Mr. Curtin when the case will close. Then the testimony will be printed, and the whole subject go to the House of Representatives for its decision. We shall not be surprised to see Gov. Curtin occupying his seat in Congress before the middle of April. The forty days allowed Curtin under the act of Congress for taking testimony expired February 17th. In Centre about 1,000 pages of testimony were taken; in Clearfield 800; Clinton 600; Union 200; Mifflin 100; Elk 300, and it is alleged that it cost Curtin during those forty days an average of $150 per day. Of course, Yocum's expenses *will not be* as great; but still they must foot up a very large sum.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

TRUE AS THE GOSPEL.—A cotemporary states that Bishop Simpson made a remarkable temperance address in Philadelphia, in which he elucidated a moral fact in a manner well deserving the attention of all philanthropists. He holds that the rescue and reform of men addicted to intenperance, fallen, demoralized and debased, must be by moral suasion, the power of kindness and sympathy. The Bishop is clearly right and sustains us in the views that we have always expressed—that drunkenness can never be cured by legislative enactments.

The Boston *Post* says: It is a rare thing for this country to be without a distinguished muck-heap in some of its Courts. The Beecher case in New York has been followed by the Vanderbilt profusion of dirty linen, and and that has hardly been put out of sight when the Cameron-Oliver story is ventilated and proves the vilest of the lot.

A JOKE ON BLAINE.

The new Democratic Senate has put the sun-stricken "stalwart" from Maine "in a hole." When the last Congress met, in December, the Democrats contemplated an investigation of the Radical attachments for holding elections—such as the appointment of Marshals, Supervisors, and the use of the army generally for such purposes. This fact coming to the ears of Blaine, he moved for the appointment of a committee for the same purpose, made up of a majority of Radicals, although he refused to become its Chairman. After considerable hunting for a Chairman, Teller, of Colorado, accepted the Chairmanship, and the Committee started South to cover up things; but the 4th of March came around before they got through, and a Democratic Senate came too, and "knocked in the head" what was known as "the Teller Committee." A new one has been appointed, headed by Senator Wallace, from this State; McDonald, of Indiana; Garland, of Arkansas; Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Cameron, of Wisconsin. This Committee commenced business in Washington on Wednesday last, and summoned before them George C. Gorham, late Secretary of the Senate, from whom it was learned the fact that he had collected $106,000 from the Federal office-holders in 1878, for Radical campaign purposes, of which $54,000 was sent to Congressional districts and State Committees, and the remainder was spent for documents, clerical services, etc., $5,000 was sent to Indiana, $9,000 to Ohio, $1,000 to Colorado, $1,500 to John F. House's district in Tennessee. The Committee went to Philadelphia on Friday, and will also visit New York and Boston.

SOUND MEN.—The New York *World* says the Senate of the United States has done itself credit in the choice of its officers. The Secretaryship of that body is the natural centre of organization of the party in power, and has been such a centre during the Republican control of Congress and Mr. Gorham's incumbency of the place. Mr. John C. Burch, who has been chosen to it by the Democrats, is the fittest man, not only among the candidates, who appeared for it, but among the possible candidates, for a position so responsible and important in a party as well as in a public sense. As the editor of the Nashville *American*, Burch has been the leader of the clear-headed and patriotic citizens of Tennessee, who have persistently, and often in the face of popular clamor, striven to maintain the public credit and preserve the honor of the State. As the citations we have often made from its columns must have shown our readers, there is no truer representative of the National Democracy in the press than Mr. Burch's journal. There can be no doubt that he will discharge the specific duties of the office to which he has been chosen honorably and well, nor that he will discharge with zeal tempered by discretion and by candor the implied duties of Secretary of the dominant party at the Capitol which his office also devolves upon him. The other officers of the Senate, though not so widely known as Mr. Burch, are known with honor.

RADICAL REFORMERS.—An exchange states the facts in this way: Civil Service Reform keeps marching on. Major McGregor, a thrice wounded Union soldier, has been pension agent at Pittsburg for many years, the only soldier in all the Federal offices there. He was the friend of Cameron and Errett, who will say all the good they can devise of him. McGregor has now been removed and William A. Herron appointed in his place. It is not claimed that McGregor has not been a good officer, but there were reasons why Herron should be provided for. What are they? Merely that Hayes's son went to school with Herron's son. All Allegheny county will laugh at this change, for Mr. Herron has been a sleepless office-seeker for twenty years. McGregor is not and has not been a politician, but he has attended to his duties as a pension agent.

THIS YEAR'S CROPS.—The Easton *Sentinel* remarks: "If no unforseen disaster occurs to interfere in the efforts of the farmers of the State, the largest crops of all cereals harvested in Pennsylvania will be grown the coming season. Very great arrangements are being made to plant immense acres of corn and potatoes, two profitable crops, when there is any reasonable demand; while in wheat and rye there will be like increase. The farmers of the State are awakened to a new spirit of competition with the planters of the West, and this will be one of their great test years. The tobacco plant will also be unusually large. Pennsylvania has the soil and the skill to take a leading part in the agricultural pursuits of the country, and this year she seems to be determined to put her resources to their fullest tests. It is an emulation worthy of our fellow-citizens."

A GOOD CARD.—Just as soon as it was found that the Democrats controlled both branches of Congress, the First National Bank of Hanover, Pa., announced that it will hereafter pay only 3 per cent. interest on yearly deposits, because of "the abundance of money and the scarcity of *good* paying investments." The business man will see the point at once. If Banks only pay 3 per cent. for money he can borrow for 5 or 6, when compelled to make a loan. While the Banks paid 5 and 6, and the government 7 3-10, the business man was forced to pay from 10 to 15 for his loans, and in a few years was forced into bankruptcy. Now, that "governments" are only 4 and Banks pay but 3, the struggling business man, if driven to make a loan, can get his money for 6 per cent.

CROOKED OPINIONS. — There are thousands of people who believe that Jefferson Davis, the President of the late Solid South, ought to have been hung. And the same thousands believe that a lucrative Consulship to China is a good enough fate for the cut-throat guerrilla Mosby.

Mr. Ragsdale, Treasurer of Jefferson county, Indiana, broke his engagement with a poor girl to marry a rich widow, and a jury compelled him to pay $900 damages. "Well," he said, as he handed over the money, "I am still about $20,000 ahead by the change."

THE SHAMEFUL BREACH.

Simon was overcome in his house of ease, with the dalliance of the buxom widow. She looked upon him as the representative of wealth, of political power and high social standing. She would exalt herself to a post of honor and power as his wife, or she would live a life of luxurious debauchery from the well-stored coffers of the aged sinner; the price of her silence as to the damaging secrets in possession.

She demanded marriage or one thousand dollars for damages. She obtained the latter in full for all demands, and immediately asked for more; insinuating and coaxing and swearing that this time positively she would take the money and his away to Europe, where Simon would never again hear from her unless he sent for her to gather spring flowers on his farm. The dread alternative of exposure, creating a social and political scandal, was held before the eyes. The veteran, however, had been through too many campaigns to be frightened by such a shadow. He estimated not only the value of his ducats and the widow's pretensions, but he understood better than the other what would be the effect upon the public mind of the worst she could say. He knew the nature of the public morals in Washington. It would be an onion of offensive smell against an ocean of the aroma of assafoetida. The public has been more amused with the incidents of the trial than shocked with its revelations. The old hero has rather added a new plume to his crest, in standing up so decidedly against what he deemed an unmitigated scheme of blackmail. It should be a warning not only to the principal but to her abetters, in event of the failure to establish a case, which now seems probable. It should be an example for the whole tribe, but of this there is no probability. The great moral to be derived from the event, is the proof of the general demoralization of society, not only from the actual proofs but for the small sensation created by the publicity of such abominable deeds.—*Pittsburg Critic.*

"ARROGANCE" INDEED.—The Radical leaders in the United States Senate since they are placed in the minority can scarcely behave themselves, because the Democrats in the Senate declined the other day to permit Mr. Edmunds and the Republican minority to take charge of the business of the body and direct it to suit themselves. The Boston *Advertiser* startles its solemn readers with a head-line of this character: "An Exhibition of Old-Time Democratic Arrogance." The theory prevails in New England, and in several other sections of the Republic as well, that the Democrats have no rights that patriots and sutlers are bound to respect. They are understood to be in Washington by sufferance and, therefore, any little inclination toward self-assertion is looked upon as impertinence and arrogance. When a Republican office-holder is lifted out of a snug place to make room for a Democrat, the cordwainers in New England meet together and talk about the provoking nature of the "outrage," and when a Democratic Legislature reverses a Republican gerrymander a howl goes up about "revolution." It is treason for Mr. Thurman to blow his nose in the Senate Chamber, sedition for Southern Democrats to wear soft hats in Washington, and an insult to the American Eagle for uncouth Democrats to lounge about the various committee-rooms of the Capitol and talk about amending the tariff on fish-hooks. Perhaps the average New Englander will become reconciled in due time.

A NEW DEPARTURE.—An Illinois reformer looms up in a new light. He has introduced in the lower branch of the Legislature a bill which provides that any person who "treats" another in a saloon shall be punished by a fine of not less than $5, but not more than $15, for each and every offence. This at first sight may seem a little Quixotic, but at the bottom there is reason and sense. It cannot be denied that no other one custom has such a tendency to draw men into the vortex of intemperance as that of "treating," and in no other country is it so universally indulged as in the United States. It induces a man to drink more than either he desires or is good for him, and a continuance of this kind of sociability has wrecked many a bright intellect. However, we presume the bill does not forbid a man to "treat" another with contempt.

NOT TRUE.—The New York *Tribune* remarks with its customary fairness and candor that the Solid Southern Congressmen are said to be very bitter about the defeat of their candidate "for speaker." By this the *Tribune* seeks to convey the impression that Mr. Randall was elected Speaker in spite of the opposition of the Representatives from the South. There are 106 Southern Democrats in Congress and 41 Northern Democrats, so that the Southern members had it absolutely in their power to elect to the speakership whomever they chose. As a fact how does that jingle? The one hundred and six members could have elected the Speaker and all the other officers, and would have done it, if the Southern Democrats were stuffed with as mean motives as the "stalwart" Northern Radical usually is.

PUT HIM OUT.—On Friday a week, Mr. Jones, the new United States Senator from Louisiana, presented the memorial of Henry M. Spofford, claiming the seat in the Senate now occupied by W. P. Kellogg. This is the beginning of a determined movement to oust the last of the Carpet-baggers from his seat in the Senate. It has been a question whether this movement should be made or the Senate should take the initiative itself and expel Kellogg. Judge Spofford and others, it is said, have abundant evidence that Kellogg bought his seat from the bogus Legislators who elected him, paying at the price of about $250 a head for their suffrages.

A good-looking young lady was caught the other evening smoking a cigar, and gave as a reason for the act, "that it made it smell as if there was a man around."

An Iowa man, now in California, writes back to a friend that "any one can get a living in Iowa, but it takes a smart fellow to do it here."

"STICK."

When the lying Stanton was about to be deposed as Secretary of War by President Johnson, Senator Sumner sent word to Stanton to "Stick." This event, with others, produced a collision between Congress and the Executive. Logan, as head of the secret organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic, offered its services to Congress. Governors tendered the aid of their militia, and leading Generals of the army plotted treason against their Commander-in-Chief and the country. The President was stripped of, or crippled in patronage, and only a certain class of his appointments could be confirmed. He was at last impeached by the House, and the Radicals lacked but one vote to secure the Senate.

The people have reversed all this. The Democrats have both Senate and House, as well as a large majority of the States. Their President was elected by a quarter of a million majority, though not seated because of the most gigantic fraud in modern history.

The Republicans having been hurled from power by an indignant people, are now raising a howl because frauds upon which they thrived are being unearthed, and so far as possible the perpetrators are being punished. They complain also because the Democrats are abolishing useless offices and cutting down the expenses of others. But their terror and threats are especially caused by the firm determination of Congress to repeal the jurors' test oath law. By it men who participated in the war are excluded from federal juries. A man may sit in Congress, or hold any other office, but this relic of "reconstruction" times debars him from sitting as a juror if he ever participated in the rebellion. Even Hayes' Postmaster General is debarred by it. The next point of attack should be the infamous law for the appointment of Supervisors of elections. It was ordained for the purpose of perpetuating Republican rule by force, intimidation, and fraud. Its machinery cost the people in 1878, $270,000.

The monstrous power conferred by the supervisors law is in plain conflict with the Constitution, which declares, "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law." Section 5,522 of the Revised Statutes not only forbids interference by any State authority with "supervisors of election, or either of them, or the Marshal, or his general or special deputies, or either of them," but provides that every person who "refuses or neglects to aid and assist any supervisor of election, or the Marshal, or his general or special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of his or their duties, when required by him or them, or either of them, to give such aid and assistance, *shall be liable to instant arrest without process*, and shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than two years, or by a fine of not more than three thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the costs of prosecution."

The attempted exercise of less tyrannical powers caused our fore-fathers to assemble at Runnymede in 1215, and they extorted from King John the *Magna Charta* which contains this noble sentence, "*We will sell to no man, we will not deny or delay to any man right or justice!* Acts less arbitrary than this caused King Charles the First to lose his head. But this law gives power to low political hirelings to arrest *without warrant, hearing or appeal*; and innocent men, under its provisions, are not only deprived of their votes, but may be imprisoned and fined.

The law being contrary to the Constitution and oppressive, we say to Congress "STICK," and wipe from our statute book this blot upon our free institutions, and the *people* will sustain you.—*Bloomsburg Columbian.*

THE NEW SENATE.

Only two Union Generals now hold seats in the United States Senate; while there are, as near as we can tell as we write this, twelve or fifteen men occupying seats there who owe their election to the fact that they served as Generals in the rebel army and have lead in their bodies, put there by Union men. Of course, under the law, these men are entitled to their seats, and we do not quarrel with the legality of the fact, but—well, it's of no use to comment.

The foregoing is taken from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, the Radical State organ. The editor seems to lament the fact that none of the Northern Senators have any lead in their flesh. The *Patriot*, having copied the above, chimes in as follows:

"Oh, yes, there is reason to comment. The people of the South have sent to the Senate their best representative men, the men who have served them faithfully in war and in peace, and on whom they could therefore rely. The Republicans of the North have at the same time sent to the Senate their representative men. Among them are the mouth-hero Conkling; the roaring Chandler, who boasts of what he witnessed during the war from a safe position in the rear; the swaggering Blaine, whose earliest and most conspicuous movement at the outbreak of the war was to rush to Washington to secure a contract for breech-loading firearms to be used by his neighbors; the canting Hoar; and the male volent Edmunds. Besides there are two or three who enriched themselves with army jobs while the country was bleeding at every vein. These are the men whom the Republican party delights to honor with seats in the Senate and they are of the class whom the South let occupy the same modest position in the rear which they coveted when the conflict raged. If the Republicans of the North imitated the people of the South there would be more manliness in the Senate of the United States and less waving of the bloody shirt, more public spirit and less of the cant of patriotism. But each party will act after its own kind. The South will elect her heroes to the highest places, and the North will continue to elevate her swaggering demagogues, her jobbers, contractors and plunderers."

We would like to know why Clearfield county is burdened with an Additional Law Judge and two Associate Judges, when one good Judge could attend to all the business.—*Citizen.*

How much has that burden cost you? Less impertinence and more common sense would improve your quarter section.

Brother Talmage thinks well of Saint Patrick. It is an interesting speculation what the old saint would have thought of Brother Talmage.

FREAKS OF RADICAL CIVILIZATION.

HOW THE "GRAND MORAL IDEA" TEACHERS ARE "DOCTORING" SOCIETY

HARRISBURG, PA., March 29, 1879.—Hadessah Douglass, while walking with a female friend yesterday evening near Dauphin, Pa., was shot dead by a man named Gaynor, who then killed himself.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., March 27.—Robt. Sheenan, the boy who was severely punished at Racine about four weeks ago by Mr. Shewes, Superintendent of schools, died to-day. It is asserted that the severity of the whipping was accidental, the boy having, in trying to dodge a ruler in Shewes' hand, received a blow on the temple. Sheenan attended school for several days after receiving the injury but his death was unquestionably the result of the blow on the head. No inquest was held, as the attending physician gave a death certificate. There is considerable excitement among the citizens of Racine over the affair, which will doubtless culminate in forcing an examination by the authorities.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 26.—Judge J. M. Elliott, of the Court of Appeals, was assassinated in the street in front of the Capitol hotel, at 1 o'clock to day, by Thomas Buford, of Henry county. Judge Elliott had rendered an opinion adverse to a case Buford had had for some time in court. Buford loaded a double-barreled shot gun and waited for Elliott to come to dinner, and walked up and shot him thro' the heart without warning, killing him instantly. The assassin was arrested and is now in jail. There is great excitement and a strong feeling against him. Buford, after his arrest, acknowledged that the other barrel of the gun was loaded for Judge Pryor, and he would have killed him also had not some children been in the way. He is a brother of General Abe Buford, of Woodford county.

KANSAS CITY, MO., March 26.—This evening a fearful affair took place at Fort Scott, Kansas, down on the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad. Early in the day Gus Howard, the negro who outraged a twelve-year-old child on Monday, was caught and smuggled into jail. A mob of 1,000 persons surrounded the building, and by dark it numbered 3,000. Shortly after seven o'clock a rush was made with an improvised battering ram at the jail door, which was smashed in. The jailer was overpowered and Howard dragged out by the howling mob with a rope around his neck. He was a powerful negro, and on the way to the public square held the rope in his teeth most of the time, and fought and struggled desperately. Arriving at the market square he was hauled to a lamp-post and pulled up, writhing, swearing and praying, and held until he was dead. A monster bonfire was then kindled, the body hurled upon it and burned until nothing remained, the mob howling about and putting faggots to the fire like demons. The scene was horrible and, occurring after dark, was terribly real and weird.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—In the Oliver-Cameron case to-day General Butler recalled Mrs. Oliver and asked her if she had within the last eighteen months written to the postmaster at Millersburgh, Kentucky? She answered in the affirmative. Letters were shown to witness and identified as having been written by her. In one of these letters she asks the postmaster to endeavor to find out where her daughter Alice is and she asks his advice about having Oliver charged with the murder of the girl. She suggests that that is the only way she will make Oliver come to the point. She adds that she is sure Oliver has committed some crime and is afraid that Alice will come to light and tell about it. In another letter to the postmaster she says that she had been told by a Mr. Andrew Silver, of Connecticut, that Mr. Oliver had murdered her daughter Alice. The same letter says that Oliver had promised Silver money to go to Covington, Kentucky, and swear that he had never been married to plaintiff, but that Silver did not get the money promised and was on that account mad with Oliver.

Mr. Cook, of counsel for the defense, then read to the jury the letters which plaintiff wrote to Senator Cameron and which had been introduced as evidence. At the conclusion of the reading a recess was taken.

J. E. Padgett testified that he was practicing law with Mr. A. G. Riddle in 1877 and witnessed some receipts drawn by Mr. Riddle and signed by Mrs. Oliver for the payment of $1,000; he visited Mrs. Oliver once with Mr. Riddle but Mrs. O. did not rub on Mr. R's head.

Mr. O. D. Barrett, a lawyer, testified that Mrs. Oliver came to him in company with Mrs. Henriques during the winter of 1876-7; she told him the same old story about Senator Cameron promising to marry her and wanted witness' influence to make him do it; she wanted to know why Mr. Cameron would not marry her, and witness told her it was not likely Mr. Cameron would marry one of her kind; she told the story of Mr. Riddle wanting her to love him as she did Mr. Cameron, and she thought that insulting to ask her to do such a thing when she was engaged to Mr. Cameron; at that visit she did not look like she was pregnant; she said that Mr. Cameron furnished her medicine but nothing about his forcing it down her throat.

Several other witnesses were also examined but their testimony was cumulative and comparatively uninteresting. The defendant expects to put in all his testimony to-morrow. The plaintiff has a number of witnesses to call in rebuttal, but where to begin or leave off seems to be the bothering point to all present.

WORTHY AND ENTERPRISING

Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, comes in now for a goodly share of criticism and abuse from the opposition press. This is an evidence of Mr. Wallace's worth and enterprise as a Senator. He is a positive and representative man, shrewd and energetic. Such men cannot pass through the ordeal of public life without attracting the attention of both friends and opponents. If the latter seem vindictive in their attacks at present, it is but a sure evidence that they fear him. Conservative men of all parties, however, will not fail to give consideration and approval to his efforts as Senator. Early in the late session a resolution of inquiry was made by the House upon Attorney-General Devens, for detailed statements of accounts with the Deputy United States Marshals employed at election polls. This was not furnished, and the House refused to appropriate a quarter million dollars for a purpose of which they were designedly kept in ignorance. On Wednesday Mr. Wallace introduced a resolution in the Senate "calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for detailed statements of accounts of Deputy United States Marshals for services during the last elections in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts and Maryland." It went over under an objection by Senator Conkling. The people have a right to know for what purpose the public money is spent. A refusal to furnish the proper information leaves reasonable ground for suspicion that the money was improperly used. In "bearding the lion," Mr. Wallace must expect to be scratched by every dissatisfied paw, but all good citizens will uphold him in his effort to probe for correct information before appropriating the public treasure.—*West Chester Jeffersonian.*

ANOTHER SCOUNDREL DEVELOPED.

BOSTON, March 24.—The greatest consternation has been caused in Reading by the discovery that Treasurer Nath P. Pratt, of the savings bank in that town, is a defaulter to the amount of $90,000, and that, while enjoying the fullest confidence of the community, he has for three years been engaged in a systematic robbery of the bank. The bank was incorporated July 14, 1869, when Pratt was elected Treasurer and has continued to hold that office ever since. He owned some $20,000, left him by his father, and was so trusted that only his individual bond for $10,000, secured by the mortgage of his farm, was asked. The first intimation which the directors received that matters had gone wrong was on Friday, when it was discovered that some $10,000 or $11,000 of mortgages, formerly held by the bank as security for loans, had been recently transferred to other parties. When confronted with the facts Pratt admitted that he had been financially embarrassed, and that he had used the securities of the bank to meet personal ends. He was very reticent when pressed for particulars, stating that it might be that $20,000 had been converted in this way. The president then demanded the keys of the bank, and with some reluctance Pratt surrendered them. When questioned as to what had led him to commit the crime he made hesitating and evasive answers, and stated that he had done it to save the bank; that there had been something wrong a good while ago, etc., but refused to make any definite explanation. The Savings Bank Commissioners examined and found that all the quick assets of the bank had been taken, including bank stock, of which the bank held $13,800. Of this $7,000 had been legitimately pledged to provide for a dividend and the balance of $6,800 had been converted to Pratt's personal use. The matters were admitted by Pratt's daughter, to whom the father had made a confession of some of his misdeeds. Upon her admission also it was discovered that her father had been long receiving deposits which he noted properly upon the pass-books of the depositors, but did not credit upon the books of the bank. It is presumed that a great part of the money taken has been invested in the Mystic Valley Railroad and not a small sum has been loaned to the Treasurer's son, Sidney P. Pratt, who has been concerned in several irregularities.

The defaulting Treasurer is about sixty-one years old. On Sunday night a warrant was obtained, but Pratt has disappeared. He was seen to leave Reading for Boston on Sunday evening and since that time the officers have no trace of him, though telegrams have been sent to New York and elsewhere to head him off and secure his arrest if he left the city upon any of the ordinary lines of Sunday night travel, and the police generally are on the alert for his arrest. The bank has but two hundred dollars in cash left.

SWINDLED BY CONFIDENCE MEN.

The St. Louis *Globe* of March 12th gives the following particulars, showing how a couple of Mercer men were "taken in," while on their way to Leadville:

Alfred and William K. Graham, two brothers, who arrived here from Mercer, Pa., on Tuesday last, were made the victims of the old confidence dodge. The Grahams are on their way to Leadville, and while on the train they made the acquaintance of a gentlemanly appearing young stranger, who, upon ascertaining their destination, told them that his father had a valuable silver mine in Leadville, and that he was on his way there, having just come from the East, where he had gone to purchase some mining machinery. The Grahams were at once interested, and when the stranger told them that he had then, at that very moment, a lot of rollers and crushers in the freight depot, to be used in his father's quartz mills, their confidence in him became unbounded.

When the train arrived at the Union Depot, another man entered the car and demanded payment of the freight bill for the machinery, insisting that it should be paid at once. The first stranger was in great distress at not having enough money to pay the bill, when William Graham suggested to his brother Alfred that he should lend the money to the stranger. Alfred handed over $45, all the money he possessed, and almost immediately the two strangers disappeared. It was not not until some time after the men had gone away that the Grahams realized that they had been swindled. They complained to the police, and the case was placed in the hands of Detective Lawler. Yesterday morning Detectives Huthsing and Page arrested three well-known crooks and confidence men—F. E. Wilson, alias Milburn, Richard Preston, alias Windy Dick, and Henry C. Arnold, alias Stanton—who proved to be the guilty parties. Wilson, alias Milburn, was the man who ingratiated himself in the favor of the Graham brothers, and Preston was the one who enacted the part of freight agent. A warrant was taken out yesterday, and the Grahams will remain here long enough to see the men prosecuted and punished.

CAN IT BE TRUE?

Eli Perkins says that Roscoe Conkling has finally lobbied through the bill giving the rich Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague $30,000 out of the public Treasury, while a sister of Edward M. Stanton fills a clerkship in the Treasury Department at $60 per month. "Roscoe Conkling," said a lady from Utica on the cars, yesterday, "has been flirting too much in Washington lately. He's been real naughty, and his wife has to sit down on him." "Who has stolen our Roscoe's affections?" I asked. "Why, the graceful Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague," said the lady; "she has been flirting with Roscoe dreadfully. Roscoe often sends her boquets, and takes her in a carriage to the theatre or opera. Roscoe is proud of Mrs. Sprague, too. He always occupies a proscenium box with her, where all the Washington peasantry can look at him in royal state." "How does Mrs. Conkling look upon her new rival in her affections?" I asked. "Oh, she's got good sense. She doesn't say a word. She never got vexed about it but once, and that was in Washington. It happened this way: One day the greenhouse boy brought her a beautiful boquet. It was the sweetest boquet she had seen for a long time. 'Who can it be from?' she wondered. 'Oh, it must be Roscoe, and so sweet in him—good old husband!' Just then Mrs. Conkling espied a note tucked away in the flowers. It was Roscoe's sweet hand, and read—oh, horrors! It read: 'Mrs. Kate Sprague, with compliments of Roscoe.' Mrs. Conkling did not scream. Oh, no. She has too much good solid sense for that, but she silently wiped her eyes, rolled a paper around the beautiful boquet and sent her servant with it to Mrs. Sprague's residence." The greenhouse man had made a mistake and sent it to the wrong place. Since then, it is said, Roscoe carries his own boquets to Mrs. Sprague, while Mrs. Conkling remains at home in Utica. It is understood that she now "sits down" on Roscoe in private, though she does smile on him at public receptions.

Colonel Burch, the new Secretary of the United States Senate, graduated at Yale in the same class with B. Gratz Brown.

THEY FEEL HAPPY.

The Savannah (Ga.) *News*, upon learning that both chambers of Congress was now under the control of the Democrats, utters the following sound sense:

"Now that the troops have been withdrawn from the Southern election precincts, and the carpet-bagger with his "forty acres and a mule" is no longer able to wheedle the negroes into voting the Radical ticket and depositing their savings in Freedman's Savings Banks, the Radical party have little hope of electoral votes from the "solid South," and are forced to rely upon the machinery of the Federal election laws to carry the closely contested States of the North. Hence the obstinacy with which they resist the repeal of those laws. Acting under these laws in the past, the Radical party has not scrupled to convert the Department of Justice into an election bureau, and through the agency of corrupt Federal judges and partisan deputy marshals and supervisors, to expend vast sums of the public money in controlling the elections and depriving citizens of their right to a free-exercise of the elective franchise. If the existing laws are not repealed, the same machinery will be put in operation at the next Presidential election both North and South, but more especially in those Northern States where the elections are close and where there are large numbers of adopted citizens. The question for the representatives of the people in Congress to determine is whether the Radical party shall be permitted to continue to run the Department of Justice as a partisan election bureau at the expense of the Government. The honest voters of the country, in the belief that they are capable of casting their votes for President and members of Congress without the aid and supervision of United States deputy marshals and supervisors of elections, demand that the Federal election laws shall be repealed. Congress will disappoint the patriotic hope of the country and bring just reproach upon itself if after the stand it has taken it should fail to wipe the vestige of these odious and tyrannous election laws from the statute book."

ABOUT LEADVILLE.

We make the following extracts from a private letter written from Denver, by a former citizen of this place, to a friend who had made inquiries in regard to Leadville and the prospect for new comers:

"Leadville is one hundred and forty miles from Denver, and is several thousand feet higher. It is two days travel from here. The snow is at present from four to six feet on a level there, and is very much colder than it is here; they have ice there every month in the year.

"There are hundreds who come from the east, and go straight up there, and take pneumonia and die in a few days. There are hundreds of poor people there who don't have enough to eat and can't get away from there. Men who go there and have no trade and no money, are the ones who suffer. Carpenters get four and five dollars a day, and other mechanics accordingly. Last week lamp oil sold there for one dollar and fifty cents a gallon. Hay is one hundred dollars a ton; houses with two small rooms rent for fifty dollars a month. There are so many people there that it takes four or five hours after you get to the postoffice before you can get your turn at the window to ask for your mail. There never was such a rush of people to any one place as there is there this spring. A man who could be there with a good set of drills would make money, for they get three dollars a foot for drilling, and the rock is not hard. I don't know how groceries sell there, but all other kind of provisions are very high.

"I would advise people to stay away from there, unless they have several hundred dollars to start on. People are going in to Leadville at the rate of two hundred a day. The mining excitement is very high—one man, a poor shoemaker a year ago, is worth one hundred thousand to-day."

A FLOOD OF FIRE.

Saturday a week, between twelve and one o'clock, when the Empire freight east was passing the point on the Philadelphia and Erie Rail Road where the ice gorge occurred recently, about five miles above Farrandsville, the sudden break of an axle caused the wrecking of an oil tank car. Immediately on the breaking of the tank the oil took fire, and in a few minutes a terrible conflagration was raging. The black smoke rolled up in dense volumes darkening the atmosphere, and at times the flames ascended to the height of nearly one hundred feet.

Eleven oil tank cars were destroyed at the point where the accident first occurred, which, with the two consumed at North Point, makes thirteen altogether. The intense heat caused by the burning oil warped the rails badly, destroyed the ties completely, and rendered necessary to relay about three hundred feet of track before the waiting trains could pass. This was dode so speedily that the passenger train east was not delayed over an hour, reaching Williamsport soon after midnight. Fortunately no one was injured, though there was great danger from the exploding oil tanks, and the greatest caution had to be observed in handling them.

As these oil tank cars carry from 3,600 to 4,500 gallons of oil, it is safe to say that each car averaged 4,000 gallons. And as it was involved into smoke at the point where congealed water was piled up in huge blocks on every hand, it may be truly said that the conflagration was a "big thing on ice!" But strange as it may appear, the heat did not succeed in reducing the blocks of ice to any great extent, but seemed to cement them together more firmly in one solid mass.

The Northern Congressman will have a different task to perform in checking the zeal of the rejuvenated fire-eater. It is his business to prove to his associates that too much Confederate aggression will sicken the North with Democratic supremacy.—*Tyrone Herald.*

Don't bother yourself so much about that matter; but keep your eye on the military ring of this State, which is trying to billet on the tax-payers a standing army as large as that of the Federal Government. Explode some of your editorial and military talent on this vital and expensive subject. In our judgment, too many soldiers in time of peace are just as great a burthen and nuisance as too many tramps. What is the opinion of the editor of the *Herald* on that cash point?

New Advertisements.

ARNOLD WANTS
Shingle Bolts & Saw Logs.

Curwensville, Jan. 9, '78-tf.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against purchasing or in any way meddling with the following property, now in the possession of Samuel E. Turner, of Wallaceton, viz: One gray horse, 1 bay horse, 1 set double harness, and 1 two-horse wagon, as the same was purchased by me at private sale, and is left with said Turner on loan only, subject to my order at any time. J. TURNER.

Wallaceton, April 2, 1879-3t*

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
GLEN HOPE, PENN'A.

THE undersigned, having leased this commodious Hotel, in the village of Glen Hope, is now prepared to accommodate all who may call. My table and bar shall be supplied with the best the market affords.

GEORGE W. DOTTS, Jr.

Glen Hope, Pa., March 28, 1879-tf.

New Advertisements.

KINDERGARTEN.—The undersigned will open a select school in the old Academy school building in April, one week after the closing of the graded schools, introducing a few of the Kindergarten games and principles—a new and attractive method of teaching children. Terms $1 per month, payable monthly and in advance. F. D. JAMES.

Clearfield, Pa., March 26, 1879-3t*

ATTENTION, FARMERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Clearfield County Agricultural Society will hold a Fair on the grounds of the Citizens' Park, in West Clearfield, at a favorable time during the Fall of 1879, the date of which has not yet been fixed. Liberal premiums will be offered for all kinds of stock and farm products, as well as for household and fancy articles of every description. The list of Premiums will be published in due time.

S. M. ROW, Secretary. GEO. B. HALL, President.

April 2, 1879-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county. Vend. Ex. No. 133, January Term, 1879.

Lazarus Meyer vs. John B. Bergey.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court to distribute the proceeds arising from the sale of the real estate of John B. Bergey, among the parties legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Clearfield, on Tuesday, the 22d day of April, 1879, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend. A. G. KRAMER, Auditor.

Clearfield, Pa., April 2, 1879-3t.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Hon. C. A. MAYER, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Twenty-fifth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Clearfield, Centre and Clinton—and Hon. ABRAM OGDEN and Hon. VINCENT B. HOLT, Associate Judges of Clearfield county have issued their precept, to me directed, for the holding of a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of General Jail Delivery, at the Court House at Clearfield, in and for the county of Clearfield, commencing on the second Monday, the 12th day of May, 1879, and to continue two weeks.

NOTICE IS, therefore, hereby given, to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables in and for said county of Clearfield, to appear in their proper persons, with their Records, Rolls, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in their behalf, pertain to be done.

By an Act of Assembly, passed the 5th day of May, A. D. 1854, it is made the duty of the Justices of the Peace of the several counties of this Commonwealth, to return to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the respective counties, all the recognizances entered into before them by any person or persons charged with the commission of any crime, except such cases as may be ended before a Justice of the Peace, under existing laws, at least ten days before the commencement of the session of the Court to which they are made returnable respectively, and in all cases where any recognizances are entered into less than ten days before the commencement of the session to which they are made returnable, the said Justices are to return the same in the same manner as if said act had not been passed.

GIVEN under my hand at Clearfield, this 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

apr.2-te ANDREW PENTZ, jr., Sheriff.

Wheeler & Wilson
Family Sewing Machine
No. 8.
A NEW INVENTION.
Straight Needle, Silent, Easy Running.

At the Paris Exposition, 1878,
Wheeler & Wilson received the only Grand Prize awarded for Sewing Machines. Over 80 competitors.

Report of the American Institute of New York on the Wheeler & Wilson Machine:

"We do not hesitate to declare it THE BEST SEWING APPARATUS IN THE WORLD."

The No. 6 and No. 7 Manufacturing Machines are especially recommended for SHOEMAKERS' and TAILORS' use.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg Co.,
1338 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

April 2, 1879-9m.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of writs of *Fi. Fa.*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clearfield county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE, at the Court House, in the borough of Clearfield, on

Saturday, April 19th, 1879,

At 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

All Defendant's interest in all that certain tract of land situate in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a small pine on the public road; thence West 22 perches to a chestnut; thence North 24 perches to stones; thence East 18 perches to a hickory; thence North 26 perches to a black oak; thence West 18 perches to a post; thence South 10 perches to a white oak; thence West 24 perches to a hemlock; thence North by land of R. Shaw, 20 perches to stones; thence East by land of Solomon Kline, now John C. Read, 88 perches to a black oak on the aforesaid public road; thence along said road South 32 degrees West 25 perches to a small pine; thence along said road South 23 degrees West 36 perches to place of beginning, containing 15 acres and 86 perches, and having thereon erected a two-story frame house, a stable, and other outbuildings; also, a large bearing orchard; the same being underlaid with coal.

ALSO, One other piece of land situate in the township, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a hickory, corner of —— lot; thence North 20 perches to a black oak; thence West 18 perches to a post; thence South 20 perches to stones; thence East 18 perches to place of beginning, containing 2 acres and 40 perches, the same being underlaid with a four-foot vein of bituminous coal. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Nathaniel Rishel.

TERMS OF SALE.—The price or sum at which the property shall be struck off must be paid at the time of sale, or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the property will be immediately put up and sold again at the expense and risk of the person to whom it was struck off, and who, in case of deficiency at such re-sale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the Deed be presented in Court for confirmation unless the money is actually paid to the Sheriff. ANDREW PENTZ, Jr., Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Clearfield, Pa., April 2, 1879.

MAY JURY LIST.—A list of the names of Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn for term commencing on the second Monday (12th day) of May next, and to continue for two weeks:

GRAND JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Matt McAteer, Houtz'le,	R H Moore, Brady,
John Beish, Boggs,	Wm Gemmel, Gulich,
R Morgan, Woodward,	B McLarren, Decatur,
Latimer Taylor, Morris,	J L Thompson, Law'ce,
W G Powell, Houtzdale,	A B Washburn, Boggs,
Henry Hamlin, Goshen,	Thos Smith, Jordan,
James Arthurs, Penn,	Geo W Verns, Newburg,
Joe Higgins, Woodward,	John I McKee, Knox,
S R Lobaugh, Brady,	N H Miller, Osceola,
August Mignot, Girard,	John S Holden, Pike,
Wm G Kelly, Osceola,	J McGarvey, Karthaus,
Jas Shawney, Covingt'n,	R A Campbell, Osceola.

TRAVERSE JURORS—1ST WEEK, 12TH.

Henry Dale, Morris,	A B Lucore, Huston,
Simon Welty, Union,	Sam'l Gill, Bradford,
Wm Quigley, Osceola,	G W Dickey, Greenwood
T C Hoyt, Huston,	R F Mehaffey, Bell,
J M Turner, Wallaceton,	Chas Brown, Union,
Wm Radebaugh, Cl'f'd,	Abm Tate, Lawrence,
Wm Oustard, Osceola,	Jno Hindman, Beccaria,
J R M'Murry, Houtzdale	B Armstrong, "
J H Morgan, Lawrence,	Reuben Miller, Boggs,
Thos Lord, Knox,	B G McMasters, Fer'son
J P Stayer, Clearfield,	K Q McHendry, Brady,
Jno Shieffer, Clearfield,	J K Pearce, Bradford,
G W Lamborn, Wood'rd,	A V Dougherty, Morris,
Isaiah Hoover, Graham,	W B Breth, Chest,
C O Wells, Decatur,	J D Alexander, Knox,
H W Hollopeter, Union,	S Roussey, Covington,
D M Higley, Gulich,	W McMasters, Chest,
A B Ashton, Houtzdale,	J G Williams, Ferguson,
Thos Mullen, Beccaria,	C F Gearhart, Decatur,
J A Mattern, Decatur,	J B Sunderlin, Bell,
T Hartline, Karthaus,	Ed Waring, Decatur,
L Roussey, Covington,	Rob't Lawshe, Osceola,
F Rumberger, Brady,	C H Goodlander, Brady,
Able Hale, Woodward,	B Spackman, Graham.

TRAVERSE JURORS—2D WEEK, 19TH.

John W Horn, Brady,	Isaac Caldwell, Pike,
Wilson Hoover, Morris,	R E Shaw, Lawrence,
Wesly Norris, Lawrence,	S Brinkley, Burnside tp,
J T Scott, Burnside twp,	Jas McLaughlin, Clear'd,
Philip Benehoof, Boggs,	Thomp's Read, Goshen,
Christ Brown, Coving'n,	Th Whitehead, Wood'rd,
J Lightner, jr, Beccaria,	How'd Cupples, Wood'rd
D W Moore, Clearfield,	Wm P Reed, Lawrence,
S B Ellinger, Brady,	Jared Fisher, Graham,
Godfrey Weaver, Bell,	I Undercoffer, Bradford,
Noel B Lee, Clearfield,	Austin Dillon, Morris,
Jas P Farwell, Lum City,	John M Mays, Jordan,
Wm Parker, Houtzdale,	Forester Bloom, Pike,
Alex Irwin, Beccaria,	Reub Ratter, Covington,
T M Mitchell, Burn'stp,	Daniel Barger, Pike,
A H Newcomer, Green'd,	Francis Legey, Cov'g'n,
Robt Patterson, Jordan,	Fred Rupert, Bell,
G W Gearhart, Decatur,	Wash Curley, Bradford.